

Codebook

State High Court Justices Database

Version 11

Dataset Description

This dataset contains information on judges who served as full-time judges on the 50 state supreme courts between 1990 and 2015. The unit of analysis is the individual judge.

N = 981

These data were collected with support from the National Science Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation:

Gibson, James L., and Michael J. Nelson. Co-Principal Investigators. "Testing Models of Representation and Institutional Design in State Courts' Consideration of Inequality." National Science Foundation, 2015-2020. Approximately \$226,355. SES-1456568 and SES-1456580.

Gibson, James L., and Michael J. Nelson. Co-Principal Investigators. "Judging Inequality." Russell Sage Foundation. 2018-2021. Approximately \$150,000. G-1962.

Identifiers

judgecode

Text. The unique identifier for the judge in ST-## format (e.g., AL-13).

judgestate

Numeric. The state in which the judge served on the state supreme court.

- 1 Alabama
- 2 Alaska
- 3 Arizona
- 4 Arkansas
- 5 California
- 6 Colorado
- 7 Connecticut
- 8 Delaware
- 9 Florida
- 10 Georgia
- 11 Hawaii
- 12 Idaho
- 13 Illinois
- 14 Indiana
- 15 Iowa
- 16 Kansas
- 17 Kentucky
- 18 Louisiana
- 19 Maine

- 20 Maryland
- 21 Massachusetts
- 22 Michigan
- 23 Minnesota
- 24 Mississippi
- 25 Missouri
- 26 Montana
- 27 Nebraska
- 28 Nevada
- 29 New Hampshire
- 30 New Jersey
- 31 New Mexico
- 32 New York
- 33 North Carolina
- 34 North Dakota
- 35 Ohio
- 36 Oklahoma
- 37 Oregon
- 38 Pennsylvania
- 39 Rhode Island
- 40 South Carolina
- 41 South Dakota
- 42 Tennessee
- 43 Texas
- 44 Utah
- 45 Vermont
- 46 Virginia
- 47 Washington
- 48 West Virginia
- 49 Wisconsin
- 50 Wyoming

Name

lastn

Text. The judge's last name.

firstn

Text. The judge's first name.

middlen

Text. The judge's middle name or initial, where available.

suffix

Text. A suffix (e.g., III or Jr.) appended to a judge's last name.

Demographics

gender

Numeric. The judge's gender.

0 Female

1 Male

Race

Categorical. The judge's race.

Asian

Black

Hispanic

Other

White

birthyear

Numeric. The year in which a judge was born where available or an ascribed birth year based on a news report.

Service on the Bench

joinmanner

Numeric. The method by which the judge actually joined the state supreme court.

1 Won a seat through an election of any sort

2 Initially selected through elite appointment (typically gubernatorial)

3 Initially selected by the legislature

nterms

Numeric. Whether the judge served one or more non-consecutive terms.

1 No non-consecutive terms

2 At least one non-consecutive term

StartDate_1

Date. The date on which the judge began their first (or only) term on the court.

StartDate_2

Date. The date on which the judge began their second term on the court.

sysmis No second non-consecutive term

EndDate_1

Date. The date on which the judge ended their first (or only) term on the court.

EndDate_2

Date. The date on which the judge ended their second term on the court.

sysmis No second non-consecutive term

Partisanship/Ideology

judgedemocrat

Numeric. Whether the judge is a Democrat.

0 Republican

1 Democrat

cfscorec2

Numeric. The Bonica and Woodruff (2014) cfscore ideology score for the judge. Supplemented with imputed scores for judges not in the Bonica/Woodruff dataset.

Education

ugnclean

Text. The name of the judge's undergraduate school. When a judge attended multiple schools, the school from which the judge graduated is used.

ugradst

Numeric. The state in which the judge's undergraduate school is located.

1 Alabama

2 Alaska

3 Arizona

4 Arkansas

5 California

6 Colorado

7 Connecticut

8 Delaware

9 District of Columbia

10 Florida

11 Georgia

12 Hawaii

13 Idaho

14 Illinois

- 15 Indiana
- 16 Iowa
- 17 Kansas
- 18 Kentucky
- 19 Louisiana
- 20 Maine
- 21 Maryland
- 22 Massachusetts
- 23 Michigan
- 24 Minnesota
- 25 Mississippi
- 26 Missouri
- 27 Montana
- 28 Nebraska
- 29 Nevada
- 30 New Hampshire
- 31 New Jersey
- 32 New Mexico
- 33 New York
- 34 North Carolina
- 35 North Dakota
- 36 Ohio
- 37 Oklahoma
- 38 Oregon
- 39 Pennsylvania
- 40 Puerto Rico
- 41 Rhode Island
- 42 South Carolina
- 43 South Dakota
- 44 Tennessee
- 45 Texas
- 46 Utah
- 47 Vermont
- 48 Virginia
- 49 Washington
- 50 West Virginia
- 51 Wisconsin
- 52 Wyoming

ugtuition Tuition cost at the judge's undergraduate educational institution

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (created by the National Center for Education Statistics)—see <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/> [accessed 5/15/2020].

ugquality Quality of the judge's undergraduate educational institution

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (created by the National Center for Education Statistics)—see <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/> [accessed 5/15/2020].

- 0 Only ability to profit from attendance
- 1 High school graduation or equivalent (of category 6)
- 2 High school graduation plus superior academic aptitude (or category 4)

uginstate Whether the judge’s undergraduate educational institution is located in the same state in which the judge served as a supreme court justice

- 0 Out-of-State School
- 1 In-State School

lawnclean

Text. The name of the judge’s law school. When a judge attended multiple schools, the school from which the judge graduated is used.

lawst

Numeric. The state in which the judge’s law school is located.

- 1 Alabama
- 2 Alaska
- 3 Arizona
- 4 Arkansas
- 5 California
- 6 Colorado
- 7 Connecticut
- 8 Delaware
- 9 District of Columbia
- 10 Florida
- 11 Georgia
- 12 Hawaii
- 13 Idaho
- 14 Illinois
- 15 Indiana
- 16 Iowa
- 17 Kansas
- 18 Kentucky
- 19 Louisiana
- 20 Maine
- 21 Maryland
- 22 Massachusetts
- 23 Michigan
- 24 Minnesota

- 25 Mississippi
- 26 Missouri
- 27 Montana
- 28 Nebraska
- 29 Nevada
- 30 New Hampshire
- 31 New Jersey
- 32 New Mexico
- 33 New York
- 34 North Carolina
- 35 North Dakota
- 36 Ohio
- 37 Oklahoma
- 38 Oregon
- 39 Pennsylvania
- 40 Puerto Rico
- 41 Rhode Island
- 42 South Carolina
- 43 South Dakota
- 44 Tennessee
- 45 Texas
- 46 Utah
- 47 Vermont
- 48 Virginia
- 49 Washington
- 50 West Virginia
- 51 Wisconsin
- 52 Wyoming

lawtuition Tuition cost at the judge’s law school educational institution
 Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (created by the National Center for Education Statistics)—see <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/> [accessed 5/15/2020].

lawinstate Whether the judge’s law school educational institution is located in the same state in which the judge served as a supreme court justice

- 0 Out-of-State School
- 1 In-State School

lawt14 Whether the judge’s legal school educational institution is among the 14 most elite law schools in the country

- 0 Not Elite Law School
- 1 Elite Law School

totaltuition educational tuition The sum of the tuition costs of the judge's undergraduate and law school

ugcost Total cost of four years of undergraduate school

lawcost Total cost of three years of law school

edcost Total cost of undergraduate and law school

ugtype Type of undergraduate institution

- 1 Publicly controlled
- 2 Privately controlled
- 3 Religious affiliation

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (created by the National Center for Education Statistics)—see <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/> [accessed 5/15/2020].

lawtype Type of law school institution

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ugquality Quality of undergraduate institution

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (created by the National Center for Education Statistics)—see <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/> [accessed 5/15/2020].

Career Experiences

wasjudge

Numeric. Whether the justice served as a judge before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasprosecutor

Numeric. Whether the justice worked as a prosecutor before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

waspd

Numeric. Whether the justice worked as a public defender before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasclerk

Numeric. Whether the justice worked as a law clerk before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

waslawprof

Numeric. Whether the justice worked as a law professor before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasprivatepractice

Numeric. Whether the justice worked in private practice before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasmilitary

Numeric. Whether the justice served as in the U.S. military before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasbusiness

Numeric. Whether the justice worked in business before ascending to the state supreme court.

- 0 No evidence of having this professional experience
- 1 Had this professional experience

wasselected

Numeric. Whether the justice served in elected office before ascending to the state supreme court.

0 No evidence of having this professional experience

1 Had this professional experience